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HANDY HELPS

IN THE

HISTORY AND LITERATURE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

✓
BY ANNIE E. WILSON,

Author of Handy Helps in the Study and Reading of English History, etc.

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1500—1600.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE PERIOD OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S COLONIES.

ADVENTURERS AND DISCOVERERS.

1497. John Cabot (English), Labrador.
 1498. Marquis De La Roche (French), Nova Scotia.
 1501. Gaspar Cortereal (Portuguese), from Maine northward.
 1512. Juan Ponce de Leon (Spanish), Florida.
 1520. Lucas Vazquez De Ayllon (Spanish), South Carolina.
 1524. John Verrazanni (French), from North Carolina to Newfoundland.
 1526. Pamphilo De Narvaez (Spanish), Florida.
 1534. James Cartier (French), St. Lawrence River.
 1539-42. Ferdinand De Soto (Spanish), from Florida to Arkansas.
 1541. James Cartier and Roberval (French), Quebec.
 1563. John Ribault (French), Port Royal.
 1565. Laudonnière (French), on St. John's River, Fla. Pedro Menéndez (Spanish), St. Augustine.
 1572. Sir Francis Drake (English), West Coast to Oregon.
 1582. Antonio de Espego (Spanish), Santa Fé.
 1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert (English), Newfoundland south to Massachusetts.
 1584. Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow (English), Carolina, Roanoke.
 1598.

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

- Henry VII King of England.
 Louis XII King of France.
 French take Genoa under Louis XII.
 Henry VIII King of England. 1513. Woolsey, Chief Minister.
 1517. Luther denounces indulgences.
 1520. Luther burns the Pope's bull. Raphael died.
 Prussia a dukedom. 1523. Woolsey quarrels with the Commons.
 1525. Tyndale translates the Bible into English.
 1531. King Henry VIII acknowledged "Supreme Head of the Church of England."
 House of Austria rules in Spain.
 1547. Edward VI King of England. 1553. Mary Queen of England.
 1554. Queen Mary marries Philip II of Spain.
 1559. Elizabeth Queen of England. 1561. Mary Stuart in Scotland.
 Civil war between Catholics and Protestants in France.
 Protestants massacred in France (St. Bartholomew).
 1581. Netherlands rebel against Philip II.
 Plots to murder Elizabeth of England.
 Murder of Prince of Orange. 1588. Spanish Armada sent against England.
 House of Bourbon on throne of France. Edict of Nantes.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE SETTLEMENT OF GEORGIA.

COLONIES.

1607. Virginia—Jamestown. (English.) Captain John Smith published, in 1612, "Map of Virginia, with Description of the Colonies;" in 1616, "A Description of New England."
1614. Manhattan Island—New York. (Dutch.) William Bradford's
1620. Plymouth—Massachusetts. (Puritans.) William Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation." A translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses published by George Sandys, Va.
1622. New Hampshire granted to Sir Ferdinand Gorges and John Mason. Settled the next year.
1623. Maryland. (English.) Catholics under Lord Baltimore. Ebenezer Cook, writer of verse, Md.
1630. Connecticut. (English.) Francis Higginson, William Wood, and John Joselyn, writers of New England.
1633. Rhode Island. Roger Williams exiled from Massachusetts. In 1644 published his "Bloody Tenet of Persecution for Cause of Conscience." Harvard University founded in Massachusetts.
1636. New Jersey. (Swedes.) Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, writer of prose and poetry, in Andover, Mass. 1650, Nathaniel Ward wrote "The Simple Cobbler," "The Simple Cobbler's Boy," and poems.
1633. North Carolina. First settlement from Virginia. 1651; second from New England, 1661-63.
1670. South Carolina. (English.)
1682. Pennsylvania. (English Quakers.) William and Mary College founded in Virginia, 1693. Yale College founded in Connecticut, 1700. First American newspaper, one copy published in 1690, Boston.
1732. Georgia settled by Oglethorpe (English).
- ENGLAND.
- James I. King. Cromwell.
- Charles I. Charles II. William and Mary. Anne. George I.

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

- James I on English throne.
1615. Proposals of Spanish marriage for Charles I.
1616. Death of Shakespeare.
- Impeachment of Lord Bacon.
- Richelieu Prime Minister of France.
1625. Charles I King of England. First Parliament dissolved.
1627. Siege of Roehelle.
1628. Laud Bishop of London. Murder of Buckingham.
- Milton. War between France and Spain.
1638. Christian religion prohibited in Japan.
1638. The Scotch Covenant. 1649. Execution of Charles I.
1654. Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England. 1658. Cromwell dies.
1660. Charles II restored to English throne. 1665. Plague and fire, London.
1667. Milton's "Paradise Lost" written. 1669. Turks take Candia.
- Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" written. 1671. Newton's Theory of Light.
1678. Oates' Popish Plot. 1679. Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1682. Rye-house Plot. 1683. Turks defeated by the Poles at Vienna.
- Peter the Great King of Russia.
- FRANCE.
- Louis XII King, 1610-1643
- Louis XIV King, 1643-1715.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1732—1775.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

1732. Washington born.
 1742. Oglethorpe's attack on St. Augustine. Princeton College founded in New Jersey, 1746. University of Pennsylvania founded, 1751.
 1753. Washington's embassy to the French commander. Columbia College founded, New York, 1754.
 1755. Braddock's Defeat.
 1759. Niagara surrendered to the English.
 1763. Capture of Quebec. Death of Wolfe and Montcalm.
 1763. William Temple Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, Governor of New Jersey. Brown University founded, Rhode Island, 1764.
 1765. First Continental Congress.
 1773. Destruction of Tea in Boston.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- Roger Wolcott, Connecticut, poet.
 James Logan, Pennsylvania, scientific papers.
 Thomas Clapp, Connecticut, religious and historical works.
 Jonathan Dickinson, first President of College of New Jersey: "Familiar Letters by a Gentleman upon a Variety of Seasonable and Important Subjects in Religion."
 Robert Beverly, Virginia, History of Virginia.
 James Blair, Virginia, sermons and papers on Virginia and its College.
 Jonathan Edwards, Connecticut, "Freedom of the Will;" "Work of Redemption;" "Life of Brinhard," etc.
 Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania, "Poor Richard's Almanac;" essays, letters, papers on Electricity and Philosophical Subjects, etc.

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

1733. War of Polish Succession.
 1738. Methodists appear in England. 1740. War of the Austrian Succession.
 1745. Charles Edward, Pretender, lands in Scotland. 1746. Battles of Falkirk and Culloden.
 1751. Clive's successes in India.
 1758. Seven Years War. 1757. Battle of Prague.
 1758. Capture of Louisburg and Cape Breton by the English.
 1762. Battle of Minden.
 1762. Peace of Paris. 1763. Wedgewood establishes potteries in England.
 Watt invents steam-engine. 1771. Beginning of English journalism.
 Hastings appointed Governor-General of India.

ENGLAND.

- George II King, 1727-1760. George III King, 1760-1820.
Prime Ministers.
 Lord Bute, 1761. Lord Rockingham, 1765.
 Lord Chatham, 1766. Duke of Grafton, 1768.
 Lord North, 1770.

FRANCE.

- Louis XV King, 1715-1774.

1500—1600.

ADVENTURERS AND DISCOVERERS.

The impulse of discovery was strongly prevalent along the sea-coast of the "known world" at the time Columbus conceived the project of proving the roundness of the earth. Yet it was not simply this which moved him. Beyond this there was a hope and ambition to find a water-way from Europe to the East Indies. And this seems to have been the ruling motive of many of his successors. Balboa missed it only by the width of the Panama Isthmus. The Cabots followed the coast line from Carolina to Labrador in the same vain effort. Hudson's hopes rose high when he sailed into his namesake river; higher still when he found himself within the broad expanse of Hudson Bay. But before Magellan was ready to cry "Eureka," as the current of a far southern strait washed his ship into the beautiful Pacific Ocean, both men and nations began to realize that this bootless ambition, though founded in ignorance and error, had nevertheless served a purpose of good to the world. It had stimulated, as nothing else perhaps would have done, the exploration and outlining of a New Continent.

1600—1732.

THE COLONIES.

Spain, following in the wake of Columbus' discoveries, occupied the West Indies, Mexico, and parts of South America, with Florida and California—very little else of United States territory. Wherever they occupied, their impress is seen to-day. The French entered the St. Lawrence and followed it up to the great lakes, explored all the regions thereabouts, followed the current of many another river, and at last discovered the Mississippi's grand water-way. Hence their forts and the stations established by the Jesuit missionaries extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Between these two, the French on the north, and the Spaniards on the south, the English colonized at Jamestown, at Plymouth, in New York, etc., and as soon as they had gained a firm foothold on the coast they began to move westward.

1732—1775.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Before the middle of the Eighteenth Century the French had formed a chain of forts or military posts from the lakes down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Determined to hem the British in on the coast side of the Alleghany Mountains, they proceeded to occupy the valley of the Ohio.

The English, whose territorial claims almost invariably extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would not be likely to submit tamely to such restrictions, although their outposts in that direction consisted solely in one fort at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and a few scattered cabins in Western Virginia. The stubborn, characteristic assertion of British rights gave the impulse westward, and made inevitable the conflict between the frontier settlements of the respective nationalities. Hence the French and Indian War.

This common danger united the hitherto independent and sometimes jealous English colonies into a confederacy recognizing many common interests.

Though England and France were nominally responsible in this war, of course the brunt of the fighting fell on the colonies. Each party in the contest sought to enlist the friendship and secure the alliance of the native tribes of Indians, which made the war much more cruel and bloody than it would otherwise have been.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1775—1789.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1775. Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Washington made Commander-in-chief. Daniel Boone settles in Kentucky. Americans besiege Boston.	Project undertaken by Catherine II of Russia to unite the Caspian Sea and the Arctic Ocean by a continuous water passage.
1776. Declaration of Independence, July 4th. Battles of Brooklyn and Trenton. Colonies first called "United States" by resolution of Congress. Constitution of Virginia adopted.	The annihilation of Poland agreed upon between Catherine II of Russia and Henry of Prussia.
1777. Constitution of New York established. Battle of Brandywine. Burgoyne's Surrender. Constitution of North Carolina established. Washington at Valley Forge.	Joseph II Emperor of Germany.
1778. Alliance of France with United States. Clark's expedition into Illinois.	Death of Chatham (Wm. Pitt).
1779. Alliance of Spain with United States. British besiege Charleston. French and Americans storm Savannah.	Spain unites with France against England.
1780. Constitution of Massachusetts adopted. Charleston surrenders to the British. British Spy André taken by Americans. Traitor Arnold escapes.	Hyder Ali invades British possessions in Southern India.
1781. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.	Hyder Ali defeated by British.
1782. Treaty of amity and commerce between United States and Holland. Provisional articles of peace agreed upon.	Gibraltar besieged by the Spaniards without success.
1783. Independence of United States acknowledged by Sweden. Treaty of amity and commerce with Denmark. Spain and Russia acknowledge independence of United States. Definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain.	Inauguration of the famous statue of Peter I in St. Petersburg. Preparing for war in the Crimea.
1784. Dissatisfaction with Articles of Confederation as first adopted.	Contest over the navigation of the Scheldt.

1785. Convention called to remodel the United States government.
 Death of General Green.
1786. Insurrectionary troubles in Massachusetts. Delegates from a minority of States met, but adjourned for fuller meeting in 1787.
1787. Insurrection in Massachusetts suppressed. Convention to revise Federal Constitution. Northwestern Territory organized.
1788. New York ratified the Constitution.
1789. Washington elected President. Constitution adopted in North Carolina.

The "Boston Tea Party," Lexington, and Bunker Hill were but the culmination of a series of conflicting opinions between the American colonies and the mother country, especially on the subject of taxation: England anxious to enrich herself from the growing prosperity of her colonies, the Americans stoutly maintaining that taxation without representation was unjust. Another than George III on the English throne might have warded off the conflict for many a year. Still it must have come some time. For not only was the love of liberty the natural outgrowth of the vast country and the free untrammelled life, but it was the inevitable inheritance of sons whose fathers had braved the trackless, danger-haunted wilderness to place the ocean between themselves and the too restrictive governments of the old country.

John Adams in solitary communion with his diary, and Patrick Henry on the floor of the Virginia House of Burgesses, expressed the thoughts that were brewing all through the country from Maine to South Carolina at the outbreak of the war.

It is a singular fact that the battles of the Revolution were so largely defeats for the Americans. But the leader of the Americans, our noble Washington, like Stonewall Jackson in the late war, seemed not to know when he was defeated, and he did know how to change reverses into advantages.

The offer of peace on their own terms was already on its way from England to the colonies before the crowning victory at Yorktown.

In this conflict the colonies had every encouragement from European powers (substantially from France), for they were all jealous of Great Britain and glad to see her forced to succumb to her overgrown child.

Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia.

Trial of Warren Hastings for cruelty to natives of India.

Treaty of Commerce between England and France.

Agent sent by Catherine II to renew Treaty of Commerce between China and Russia.

Meeting of States-General at Versailles. New French Constitution.
 Triple Alliance for defense of Turkey.

George III King of England, 1760—1820.

Prime Ministers, Chatham.
 Rockingham.

Pitt.

Burke.

Shelburne.

Fox and North.

Pitt.

Louis XVI King of France, 1774—1792.

1789—1797.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON, VA., VICE-PRES. JOHN ADAMS, MASS.

CABINET.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Thomas Jefferson, Virginia.

Secretary of Treasury—Alex. Hamilton, New York.

Secretary of War—Henry Knox, Massachusetts!

Attorney-General—Edmund Randolph, Virginia.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—John Jay, New York.

GOVERNORS OF THE THIRTEEN STATES IN 1789.

New Hampshire—John Sullivan. Delaware—Joshua Clayton.

Massachusetts—John Hancock. Maryland—John E. Howard.

Rhode Island—Arthur Fenner. Virginia—Beverly Randolph.

Connecticut—Samuel Huntington. North Carolina—Samuel Johnston.

New York—George Clinton. South Carolina—Charles Pinckney.

New Jersey—Wm. Livingston. Georgia—George Walton.

Pennsylvania—Thomas Mifflin.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

John Witherspoon, New Jersey, 1722—1794. "The Characteristics." "History of a Corporation of Servants." "Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage." "Essay on Money." "The Druid."

Ezra Stiles, Connecticut, 1727—1795. "History of Three of the Judges of Charles I." "Diary and Miscellaneous Unpublished Papers."

James Otis, Massachusetts, 1724—1783. "Advantages of Representation, etc."

Jeremy Belknap, Massachusetts, 1797—1805. "History of New Hampshire." "The Forester." "Life of Watts." "American Biographies."

William Livingston, New York, 1723—1790. "Philosophic Solitude." "A Review of Military Operations in North America from 1753—56," etc.

Francis Hopkinson, New Jersey, 1738—1791. "A Letter on White Washing." "The Battle of the Kegs." Hymns, Ballads, etc. •

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, 1748—1816. "Ode on Battle of Bunker Hill." "Modern Chivalry."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1789—1797.

1789. Washington and Adams inaugurated at New York, April 30. Providence and Newport seceded from the Commonwealth.
1790. First census of United States taken. Population 3,929,526. South Carolina adopted her present constitution.
1791. Vermont admitted to the Union.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union. Constitutions of Delaware and New Hampshire adopted.
1793. Washington re-elected. Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts.
1794. Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.
1795. General Wayne defeats the Indians at the Miami. Treaties of peace with Spain, Algiers, and some of the Indian tribes.
1796. Tennessee admitted into the Union. Detroit relinquished by the British.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Napoleon won more battles, and Washington had the glory of conquering the Conqueror, but not of them as of Washington could it be said, when he had won freedom for his country, reached the zenith of power, and stood with a grateful nation at his feet ready to crown him with any honor he might demand, he modestly stepped down among them, on a level with the humblest voter, and left them untrammelled in the choice of a first president. If the Republic has been more stable in the United States than elsewhere, no doubt the fact that Washington's grand, unselfish patriotism was one of its foundation stones has had much to do with it. His cabinet also deserve all honor, especially Hamilton, whose wise financial policy, though at first strongly opposed, nevertheless prevailed, and secured the firmly established credit of the Government. The second administration of Washington was somewhat disturbed by dissensions in his Cabinet. The French Revolution and the consequent war between France and England was the chief occasion of it. It was quite natural that Americans should sympathize with France in her struggle for liberty, but sober heads realized that the only safe path for our young, untried Republic was in strict neutrality. Besides, many of those who felt our obligations to France most deeply could not follow her into the wild extremes of license and anarchy into which she had plunged.

Bastille destroyed.
Royal family brought to Paris.
Beginning of Jacobin Club in France. Titles of nobility and feudal rights abolished, religious houses suppressed, etc.
British successes in East Indies. Attempted flight of Louis XVI. Leopold II of Germany makes peace with Turkey.
Tippoo Saib cedes half his dominions to England as the price of peace. England sends embassy to China. France declares war against Austria and Prussia. France a republic.
Louis XVI and Maria Antoinette beheaded. Christian religion renounced in France. Second partition of Poland.
Fall of Robespierre. Kosciusko taken prisoner by the Russians.
War between England and Holland. Revolutionary tribunal suppressed in France. Final dismemberment of Poland — Russia, Prussia, and Austria dividing it between them.
English take Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch. Use of telegraphs in England. Catherine II of Russia dies. Napoleon Bonaparte appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army of Italy.

ENGLAND.

George III King.

Prime Minister.

William Pitt.

FRANCE.

First Republic.

Convention, 1792 to 1795.

Directoire, 1795 to 1799.

1797—1801.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
JOHN ADAMS, MASS., VICE-PRES. THOS. JEFFERSON, VA.**

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Timothy Pickering, Massachusetts.

Secretary of Treasury—Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut.

Secretary of War—James McHenry, Maryland.

Attorney-General—Charles Lee, Virginia.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, 1796-1807.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Wm. Clifton, Pennsylvania, 1772-1799. "The Group." "Talleyrand's Descent into Hell," and other poems.

Elizabeth Ferguson, Pennsylvania, 1739-1801. "Poetical Correspondence." "Poetical Translation of Telemachus."

John Blair Linn, Pennsylvania, 1777-1804. "The Powers of Genius." "Bourville Castle." "Valerian."

Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, 1743-1826. "Declaration of Independence." "Parliamentary Manual." "Notes on the State of Virginia."

Joel Barlow, Connecticut, 1755-1812. "Vision of Columbus." "Columbiad." "The Babylonian Captivity." "The Hasty Pudding," etc.

Charles Brockden Brown, Philadelphia, 1771-1810. "Arthur Meyn." "Wieland." "Ormond." "Edgar Huntley." "Clara Howard." "Jane Talbot." "The Man at Home."

Jonathan Mitchell Sewall, Massachusetts, 1748-1808. "Epilogue to Cato." "Eulogy on Laughing." "War and Washington."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1797—1801.

1797. John Adams and Jefferson inaugurated. Treaty with France annulled.	Dominions of the Pope invaded by the French. Death of Frederick William II of Prussia. Newspapers first published at Constantinople.
1798. Act passed for raising Provisional Army, with Washington as Commander-in-Chief.	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt, capturing Malta on the way. Pius VI taken prisoner and sent to France. Turkey makes war with France.
1799. Treaties with Tunis and Prussia. American navy, forty-two vessels. George Washington died, December 14th, aged sixty-seven years.	Bonaparte makes himself First Consul of France. British successes in India.
1800. Peace with France; Provisional Army disbanded. Population of United States, 5,305,482. Seat of Government removed to Washington. Constitution of Kentucky adopted.	Pius VII elected Pope.
A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.	
<p>Revolution and war still hung like a troublesome, threatening cloud over the European horizon during the earlier years of John Adams' administration; but all pending difficulties were amicably settled for a time, as far as the United States were concerned. Peace with France came with Bonaparte's accession to power, but Washington did not live to see this restoration of confidence and good-will. Having been appointed Commander-in-Chief to organize an army in anticipation of war with France, he had just completed his task when he was called to his rest, deeply mourned even by those who had most strenuously opposed his conservative policy. Peace with France did not leave Mr. Adams without thorns for his roses. Some unwise legislation, notably the "Alien and Sedition Laws," the unpopular outcome of extreme ideas of neutrality, intensified the opposition party and paved the way for radical changes at the next election.</p>	
ENGLAND.	
George III King.	
William Pitt, Prime Minister.	
FRANCE.	
Consulate, 1799—1804.	
Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul.	

1801—1809.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THOMAS JEFFERSON, VA.**

Vice-Presidents: 1801-1805, Aaron Burr, N. J. 1805-1809, George Clinton, N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James Madison, Virginia.

Secretary of Treasury—Albert Gallatin, native of Switzerland.

Secretary of War—Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts.

Secretary of Navy—Robert Smith, Maryland.

Attorney-General—Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—John Marshall, Virginia, 1801-1835.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Alexander Hamilton, New York, 1757-1804. Essays, Critical, Political, etc.
"Series of Papers by Camillus Pacificus."

Dr. Benj. Rush, Philadelphia, 1745-1813. "Medical Works." Essays, Literary,
Moral, and Scientific.

David Ramsay, South Carolina, 1745-1815. "History of the Revolution in
South Carolina." "History of the American Revolution." "Life of
Washington." "Medical Works," etc.

Alexander Wilson, Scotland, 1766-1813. "American Ornithology." "Rab
and Ringan, a Tale," and Miscellaneous Poems.

Robert Treat Paine, jr., Massachusetts, 1773-1811. "The Ruling Passion."
"Adams and Liberty." "The Invention of Letters."

Thomas Paine, Pennsylvania, 1736-1809. "The American Crisis." "Common
Sense." "From the Castle in the Air to the Little Corner of the World."

Peter Folger, Nantucket Island, 1734-1789. "Dominum Collandamus."

Joseph Brown Ladd, Rhode Island, 1764-1786. "Ode to Retirement." "What
is Happiness?" and other poems.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1801—1809.

1801. War with Tripoli.	Union between Great Britain and Ireland.
1802. Louisiana ceded to France by Spain. New Orleans closed against United States. Ohio admitted into the Union.	Religious worship restored in France. Turkey makes peace with England, permitting free navigation of the Black Sea.
1803. Louisiana purchased from France. Treaty with Indians at Fort Wayne. The Philadelphia captured by pirates.	England renews war with France and Holland. First steamboat on the Seine.
1804. Tripoli bombarded by Americans.	Duke D'Enghien executed.
1805. Thomas Jefferson re-elected. Treaty of peace with Tripoli.	Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson killed.
1806. Disputes with Spain respecting boundaries of Louisiana, and with England and France respecting neutral rights.	Death of William Pitt and Charles James Fox. War between France and Prussia. War between Turkey and Russia.
1807. Aaron Burr arrested for conspiracy. First steamboat on the Hudson.	Slave trade abolished by England. Royal family of Portugal emigrate to Brazil.
1808. Embargo act repealed.	French invade Spain. Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed king. Rome seized by the French.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Thomas Jefferson's radical views expressed on the floor of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the National Congress helped largely to crystallize their innate sense of freedom into self-assertant independence, and because he was so thoroughly revolutionized himself he could write the Declaration of Independence for his colleagues. So, when elected President, all offices of government were given to democrats, on the plea that affairs would thereby be more harmoniously administered. The Northwest Territory by exploration and the Northwest (Louisiana) by purchase became recognized as part of the United States, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys were rapidly settled by sturdy pioneers. Chief Justice Marshall lent his master mind to developing and fitting to the country's needs the Code of American Law, while Fulton utilized the power of steam, and Deaneur exacted from the African princes due respect for the American flag. Aaron Burr furnished a series of home-grown sensations in the murder of Hamilton and the wild scheme of a South-western Empire. But during the second administration of Jefferson a more real trouble was brewing, with England, and it did not help matters much that it grew out of England's own quarrel with France. As England was determined to break up the commerce of France, and France that of England, the United States for awhile had it all in her own hands, but with the advantage came also the consequent hostility of both nations, and the English used such high-handed measures toward our merchant ships as forced the Government to pass the embargo act forbidding any American vessel to sail for foreign ports, or any foreign vessel to take cargo from America. This measure of self-protection was violently opposed by the States engaged in commerce. John Quincy Adams was instructed to inform the President that if it were persisted in New England would separate from the Union; that the plan had been adjusted, and would be supported by the people. The act was repealed.

ENGLAND.

George III King.

Prime Ministers.

Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, 1801 to 1804.

William Pitt, 1804 to 1806.

Lord Grenville, 1806 to 1807.

Duke of Portland, 1807 to 1810.

FRANCE.

Empire, 1804 to 1814.

Napoleon I (Bonaparte) Emperor.

1809—1817.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES MADISON, VA.

Vice-Presidents: 1809-1813, Geo. Clinton, N. Y.; 1813-1817, Elbridge Gerry, Mass.

CABINET 1809-1813.

Sec. of State—Robert Smith, Md.
Sec. of Treas.—Albert Gallatin, Pa.
Sec. of War—William Eustis, Mass.
Sec. of Navy—Paul Hamilton, S. C.
Postmaster-Gen.—Gid. Granger, Conn.
Attorney-Gen.—Cæsar A. Rodney, Del.

CABINET 1813-1817.

Sec. of State—James Monroe, Va.
Sec. of Treas.—Albert Gallatin, Pa.
Sec. of War—John Armstrong, N. Y.
Sec. of Navy—William Jones, Pa.
Attorney-Gen.—Wm. Pinkney, Md.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—John Marshall, Virginia, 1801-1835.
Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief in War of 1812.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Gouverneur Morris, New York, 1752-1816. Political Satires, Newspaper Articles, etc.

Benjamin Thompson, Massachusetts, 1753-1818. "Miscellaneous Essays."

Henry Lee, Virginia, 1756-1818. "Memories of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, etc."

David Humphreys, Connecticut, 1753-1818. "Life of Putnam." "Mount Vernon." "The Shepherd." "The Monkey who shaved Himself and his Friends," a fable. "The Happiness of America."

Alexander Graydon, Pennsylvania, 1752-1818. "Memoirs." "Notes of a Desultory Reader."

Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., Massachusetts, 1752-1817. "Theology Explained and Defended." "The Triumph of Infidelity" (satirical poem). "Conquest of Canaan," etc.

Francis S. Key, Maryland, 1779-1843. "The Star Spangled Banner." "Rhyme for the Fourth of July," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1809—1817.

1809. Treaty concluded with British Envoy not ratified by his Government. His successor dismissed by the President.
 1810. All French and English vessels prohibited from entering United States ports. Astoria founded. Population of United States, 7,239,903.
 1811. Battle of Tippecanoe.
 1812. War declared against Great Britain. Louisiana admitted into the Union.
 1813. Buffalo burnt by the British. Perry's victory on Lake Erie.
 1814. Fort Erie captured. Washington City captured by British, and burnt. British invade Louisiana; repulsed at New Orleans.
 1815. Signal defeat of British at New Orleans. War with Algiers.
 1816. Indiana admitted into the Union. Colonization Society of United States founded, and Liberia established as a refuge for freed Negroes from United States.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Although Madison was elected by the Democrats, who as a party were at that time in sympathy with the hot-heads of France, yet he himself was as conservative as ever was Washington himself. The inexplicable arrogance of the British toward the United States, not content with insolence on the seas, began, through the Canadian provinces, to kindle the fires of Indian hatred and cruelty in the Northwest; hence the Indian war of 1811, the signal defeat of Tecumseh by General Harrison, etc. Early in 1812, even the cool, clear head of peace-loving President Madison could find no reasonable standing-ground for further dillying, and war was formally declared against Great Britain. Some disappointments and disasters on land found compensation in the naval victories of the "Constitution" and the "Vasp" on the Atlantic coast, and of Perry on Lake Erie; and the ruthless ravaging of Virginia and Carolina, including Washington City, was succeeded by the brilliant defense of New Orleans. However, England was already asking for peace, convinced at last that young America was no mean rival, but a foe to be respected even upon her own chosen element—the sea. American commerce had been terribly depressed by blockades and other restrictions incident to the wars; but manufactures and numerous home industries had been growing, and the speedy return of prosperity proved the wonderful resources of the country.

Peace ratified between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte. Fifth coalition against France by Great Britain and Austria.
 Treaty of Commerce and Alliance between Great Britain and the Brazils.

English and French fighting in Spain.
 French campaign in Russia (Bonaparte). Burning of Moscow. Peace ratified between Russia and Turkey.

Wellington clears Spain of the French.
 Prussians occupy Paris. Ferdinand VII King of Spain.

Germanic Confederation formed. Battle of Waterloo. Fall of Napoleon.

Buenos Ayres independent.

ENGLAND.

George III King. (George IV Regent in 1811.)

Prime Ministers.

Duke of Portland, 1807-1810.

Hon. Spencer Perceval, 1810-1812.

Earl of Liverpool, 1812-1827.

FRANCE.

Empire, 1804-1814; Napoleon I Emperor.

House of Bourbons restored, 1814; Louis XVIII King.

1817—1825.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES MONROE, VA., VICE-PRES. D. D. TOMPKINS, N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts.
 Secretary of Treasury—William H. Crawford, Georgia.
 Secretary of War—John C. Calhoun, South Carolina.
 Secretary of Navy—B. W. Crowninshield, Massachusetts.*
 Postmaster-General—R. J. Meigs, Ohio.
 Attorney-General—Richard Rush, Pennsylvania.

* Was continued, having been appointed by Madison, December 14th.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—John Marshall, Virginia, 1801—1835.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- Joseph Rodman Drake, New York, 1795—1820. "The Culprit Fay." "The Mocking Bird," and other poems.
- Mason L. Weems, Virginia, 1760—1825. "Life of Washington." "Life of Franklin." "Life of William Penn." "Life of Gen. Francis Marion.
- Susanna Rowson, Massachusetts, 1762—1824. "Victoria." "Mary; or The Test of Honor." "A Trip to Parnassus." "Charlotte Temple." "The Trials of the Heart." "The Volunteers." "The Female Patriot." "Reuben and Rachel." A Dictionary and two Geographies.
- Robert Goodloe Harper, South Carolina, 1765—1825. Speeches on political and forensic subjects.
- De Witt Clinton, New York, 1769—1828. "The Letters of Hibernicus." "Essay on Literary Taste."
- James McClurg, Virginia, 1747—1825. "Medical Essays." "The Belles of Williamsburg" (poem). "Sequel to the Belles of Williamsburg."
- Lindley Murray, New York, 1745—1826. "Power of Religion on the Mind." "English Grammar." "Autobiography." Poems.
- Royal Tyler, Massachusetts, 1756—1826. "The Anticipation." "Pleasures and Profits of a Pedagogue." "May-Day; or New York in an Uproar." "The Georgia Apes, or Land in the Moon." "The Algerine Captive; or The Life and Adventures of Dr. Uplike Underhill."
- St. George Tucker, Virginia, 1752—1827. Stanzas. Essays. Annotated edition of Blackstone.
- Samuel Peters, Connecticut, 1736—1826. "History of Connecticut."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1817—1825.

1817. Mississippi Territory admitted into the Union.	Blackwood's Magazine first published.
1818. War with the Seminole Indians. Pensacola taken by General Andrew Jackson; restored to Spain by order of United States Government. Illinois admitted into the Union.	Child independent.
1819. First steamship sails for Europe. Alabama admitted into the Union.	Charles Kingsley born. Queen Victoria born.
1820. Convention meets in Massachusetts to amend the Constitution. Population of United States, 9,637,976. Maine admitted into the Union. Daniel Boone died.	Death of George III and accession of George IV of England.
1821. Florida finally ceded to United States by Spain. Missouri admitted into the Union. James Monroe re-elected President.	Mexico independent.
1822. Congress recognizes the South American republics.	Caroline, wife of George IV of England, died. Shelley died.
1823. "The Monroe Doctrine:" That any attempt by an European power to gain dominion in America will be considered an unfriendly act by the United States.	Civil war in Spain.
1824. Lafayette's visit.	Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi.
A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.	
The Federal party, at first merely upholders of the Constitution, then sticklers for the Central Government, were led by their very conservatism to a feeling of opposition to the extreme revolutionary party then in power in France, and hence to incline to sympathy and friendship with England. As the breach between England and the United States widened, the Federal party weakened, and the war made its death inevitable. During the war and the recuperating years that followed all were united by a common bond of interest, and party spirit ran low. The Democrats, or Republicans, as Jefferson, their leader, preferred to call them, held the field unchallenged, and elected a third president, James Monroe. The people continued to devote themselves to the development of the many new industries which had sprung up out of their necessities. The richer soil and sparser population of the Southern States led them naturally into agriculture. Broad, alluvial plains were rescued from the marshy overflows of the lower Mississippi, and sugar, cotton, and rice furnished staples of commerce for the New England ships. The Northern States, finding their soil and climate less adapted to agriculture, gradually sold out their slaves to the Southern planters, and devoted themselves to manufactures, ship-building, and commerce. But as Mason and Dixon's line grew more and more distinct, the question of its extension westward began to agitate the public mind, and the admission of Missouri as a State showed an intense feeling on the subject that boded danger. Hence the Missouri Compromise.	
ENGLAND.	
George III King, 1760-1820. George IV King, 1820-1830.	
<i>Prime Ministers.</i>	
Earl of Liverpool, 1812-1827. Rt. Hon. George Canning, 1827-1828.	
FRANCE.	
Louis XVIII King, 1814-1824. Charles X King, 1824-1830.	

1825—1829.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, VICE-PRES. JOHN C. CALHOUN, S. C.**

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Henry Clay, Kentucky.

Secretary of Treasury—Richard Rush, Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War—James Barbour, Virginia.

Secretary of Navy—Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey.

Postmaster-General—John McLean, Ohio.

Attorney-General—Wm. Wirt, Virginia.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—John Marshall, Virginia, 1801–1835.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

John Quincy Adams, 1767–1848. "Lives of Celebrated Statesmen."

John M. Mason, New York, 1770–1829. "Sermons." "Essays." "Miscellanies."

Samuel L. Mitchell, Long Island, 1764–1831. "History of the Botanical Writers of America." "The Fishes of New York." "Elegy on a Shell: The Nautilus." "Pythagoras and Sappho."

John Trumbull, Connecticut, 1750–1831. "McFingal." "The Progress of Dullness."

Isaiah Thomas, Massachusetts, 1749–1831. "New England Almanac." "History of Printing."

Hannah Adams, Massachusetts, 1756–1832. "History of New England." "History of the Jews" (unfinished). "View of Religious Opinions."

Philip Freneau, New York, 1752–1832. "The Dying Indian." "The Indian Student" or "Force of Nature." "Lines to a Truly Great Man." "Lines to a Would-be Great Man," and other poems.

William Wirt, ——— 1772–1834. "Life of Patrick Henry." "The Old Bachelor." "Eulogium on Adams and Jefferson." "The British Spy."

John Randolph, Virginia, 1773–1832. Orations. Letters.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1825—1829.

1825. Controversy concerning lands of the Creek Indians in Georgia. Erie Canal opened.	First passenger railroad opened in England.
1826. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died the same day, July 4th.	English expedition to Portugal.
1827. General A. H. Terry, of American Army, died.	Acknowledgment of the independence of Greece. Battle of Navarino. Turks defeated by allied French, English, and Russians.
1828. A protective-tariff bill passed. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad started, the first for passengers in America.	Dugald Stewart died (England).

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

With the return of prosperity came leisure of thought for more critical interest in governmental affairs, and sectional feeling entered largely into the new party divisions of the John Quincy Adams canvass. The protective tariff was an irritating issue between the New England States and the South, representatively; the former naturally seeking protection for its own manufactures, and the latter as naturally warding off the tariff, which would bear so much the more heavily on them. This and other conflicting opinions gave rise to stormy debates in Congress, and sometimes caused considerable anxiety among the older heads and Revolutionary sages, who now occupied the back seat in politics. But there were giants in those days—in oratory and statesmanship: Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and the like. John Quincy Adams, with all his intellectual culture inherited and attained, and with all his diplomatic experience and skill gained in the faithful service of his country at home and abroad, could not help looking at things with New England eyes, and being a conscientious adherent of a then unpopular idea, the tariff, his administration did not prove a popular one, and ended with the four years. Meanwhile, the war with the Indians in the South was adding new luster to the military fame of his rival, and possibly an inborn hero-worship had much to do with the next exciting election.

ENGLAND.

George IV King.

Prime Ministers.

Rt. Hon. George Canning, April, 1827.

Viscount Goderich, August, 1827.

Duke of Wellington, January, 1828.

FRANCE.

Charles X King.

1829—1837.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON, N. C.

Vice-Presidents : 1829-1832, John C. Calhoun ; 1833-1837, Martin Van Buren.

CABINET FIRST TERM.

CABINET SECOND TERM.

Sec. of State—Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	Sec. of State—John Forsyth, Ga.
Sec. of War—John H. Eaton, Tenn.	Sec. of War—Gen. Lewis Cass, O.
Sec. of Navy—John Branch, N. C.	Sec. of Navy—Mahlon Dickerson, N. J.
Sec. of Treasury—S. D. Ingham, Pa.	Sec. of Treasury—L. Woodbury, N. H.
Postmaster-Gen.—Wm. T. Barry, Ky.	Postmaster-Gen.—Amos Kendall, Ky.
Attorney-Gen.—J. McP. Berrien, Ga.	Attorney-Gen.—Benj. F. Butler, N. Y.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—John Marshall, Virginia, 1801-35.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Md., 1837-1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Abiel Holmes, Connecticut, 1763-1837. "American Annals." "Life of Dr. Ezra Stiles." "Memoirs of the French Protestants." "History of the Town of Cambridge."

Tabitha Tenny, New Hampshire, 1762-1837. "The Adventures of Dorcasina Sheldon; or Female Quixotism."

Edward Livingston, New York, 1764-1836. "A Volume of Judicial Opinions." "System of a Penal Code for the State of Louisiana."

Henry Pickering, Massachusetts, 1781-1838. "The Dismantled Cabinet." "The Buckwheat Cake." "The House in which I was Born."

Thomas Green Fessenden, New Hampshire, 1771-1837. "The Country Lovers." "The Terrible Tractoration." Editorials, etc.

William Dunlap, New Jersey, 1766-1839. "The Father of an Only Child." "History of New York, for Schools." "Memoirs of a Water-Drinker."

Aaron Bancroft, Massachusetts, 1755-1840. "Life of George Washington." "Sermons on the Doctrines of the Gospel."

Daniel Webster, 1782-1852. Orations.

John C. Calhoun, South Carolina, 1782-1850. Orations.

Henry Clay, Virginia, 1777-1852. Orations.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1829—1837.

1829. Friction matches first used.
 1830. First steam railroad in America, from Albany to Schenectady.
 1831. The Southampton Insurrection. Ex-President Monroe died.
 1832. Black Hawk War. Nullification in South Carolina. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, died.
 1833. John Randolph, of Roanoke, died.
 1834. Indian Territory organized.
 1835. Seminole War. Texas declared her independence of Mexico, Chief Justice Marshall died. Disastrous fire in New York City.
 1836. Arkansas admitted to the Union. Ex-President Madison died. Patent Office and Post-office at Washington destroyed by fire.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

General Jackson was a complete contrast to John Quincy Adams, whom he succeeded. The circumstances of his early life gave him small opportunity for education or culture, but his military career was a success. His election to the presidency was public testimony of the popular appreciation of his services. His naturally impetuous temper had been rendered more so by military life, and though his theories were democratic, he carried them out with the iron will of a tyrant. The United States Bank, which in the hands of Hamilton had been the financial salvation of the country at the time of its great after-the-war strain, seemed to Jackson an insidious power adverse to the general interests of the States; hence he not only vetoed the renewal of its charter, but, without asking consent of any body, took the money from the vaults and distributed it among the States. South Carolina's indignant threat of secession, if the tariff was again carried adversely to the interests of the agricultural States, was met by the same prompt military measures he had used to subdue the discontented and rebellious Indians of Georgia and Florida. And in like manner he seemed the five million dollars promised by France for alleged injuries to United States commerce, by dauntlessly demanding it, as if there were no question of his being able to enforce payment. Thus, while his measures were patriotic and generally wise, naturally there were some who opposed his methods, notably Webster, Clay, and Calhoun, and about these gradually gathered the remnant of the old Federal party, together with all who for any reason or in any way opposed the Government, forming the nucleus of a new political party, the Whig.

Catholic emancipation in England.
 Successful French expedition against Algiers. George IV of England died.
 Asiatic cholera in England.
 Disputed succession in Spain. Marriage of Leopold, King of Belgium, to daughter of Louis Philippe of France.
 East India trade thrown open.
 System of National education begun in England.
 Carlists Rebellion in Spain.

Civil war in Spain. Three attempts to murder Louis Phillippe.

ENGLAND.

George IV King, 1820-1830. William IV, 1830-1837.

Prime Ministers.

Earl Grey, 1830-1834. Viscount Melbourne, 1834-1841.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

Louis Philippe King, 1830-1848.

1837—1841.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
MARTIN VAN BUREN, N. Y.**

Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—John Forsyth, Georgia.

Secretary of War—Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina.

Secretary of Navy—Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey.

Secretary of Treasury—Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire.

Postmaster-General—Amos Kendall, Kentucky.

Attorney-General—Benjamin F. Butler, New York.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland, 1837-1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Joseph Hopkinson, Pennsylvania, 1770-1842. "Hail Columbia."

Noah Webster, 1758-1843. Spelling Book. Dictionary.

Timothy Flint, Massachusetts, 1780-1840. "System of Divinity." "Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi." "Francis Berrian; or the Mexican Patriot."

Samuel Woodworth, Massachusetts, 1785-1842. "The Old Oaken Bucket." "The Forest Rose." "The Champions of Freedom."

William Ellery Channing, Rhode Island, 1780-1842. "Essays on Milton and Napoleon Bonaparte and Fenelon," and on "Self-Culture," etc.

Beverly Tucker, Virginia, 1784-1851. "The Partisan Leader." "George Ralcombe." "Gertrude." "A Work on Pleading." "Lectures on Government."

Sam'l L. Knapp, Massachusetts, 1784-1838. "Biographical Sketches." "Lectures on American Literature." "The Bachelor and other Tales."

Gulian C. Verplank, New York, 1781-1870. "The Right Moral Influence and Use of Liberal Studies." "The American Student," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1837—1841.

1837. Michigan admitted to the Union. Battle of Okechobee; Seminole war ended by General Taylor.
 1838. Annular eclipse of the sun.
 1839. Banks suspended specie payment.
 1840. Northeastern boundary disputes.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The financial crisis consequent on Jackson's manipulation of the United States Bank was one of the inheritances of his successor. The Seminole War was another disagreeable piece of unfinished business which fell to the lot of President Van Buren; and then the unsuccessful effort of Canada to free itself from the control of Great Britain, enlisting as it did dangerous sympathies among the neighboring States, caused some apprehension as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It required more wisdom, tact, and judgment than Van Buren is generally credited with to extricate himself and the country from all these difficulties. The Independent or Sub-Treasury Bill proposed by him, as a safeguard for the Nation's funds and a check upon the speculative mania, has held the approval of all succeeding administrations except Tyler's. The poor Seminoles, who had an unfortunate love for their homes, were hunted down and slain because they were loath to exchange them for others of which they knew nothing, according to the worldly wise policy that has generally prevailed in the management of the Indians, and an army was sent to the Canadian frontier to prevent any breach of neutrality. Still Van Buren was blamed for all the misfortunes of his administration, and nothing could hinder the growing disfavor of the Democrats. The Whigs were successful this time in placing their first candidate in the chair.

William IV of England died.

Patriot War, Canada. Coronation of Queen Victoria.
 Cabal occupied by the English. English made war on China because she refused to allow the smuggling of opium into her dominions.

Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Minister.

Viscount Melbourne, 1834—1841.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

Louis Philippe King.

1841—1845.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, VA.

Vice-President, John Tyler, Va., afterward President.

CABINET.

Sec. of State—Daniel Webster, Mass.
Sec. of Treasury—Thomas Ewing, O.
Sec. of War—John Bell, Tenn.
Sec. of Navy—Geo. E. Badger, N. C.
Postmaster-Gen.—F. Granger, N. Y.
Attorney-Gen.—J. J. Crittenden, Ky.

CABINET.

Sec. of State—Daniel Webster, Mass.
Sec. of Treasury—Walter Forward, Pa.
Sec. of War—John McLean, O.
Sec. of Navy—Abel P. Upshur, Va.
Postmaster-Gen.—C. A. Wickliffe, Ky.
Attorney-Gen.—Hugh S. Legaré, S. C.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Md., 1837–1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- Joseph Story, Massachusetts, 1779–1845. "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States." "Lectures on the Science of Government."
- Maria Brooks, Massachusetts, 1795–1845. "Zophiel." "Esther, and other Poems." "Idomen; or The Vale of the Yermuri."
- Dr. James Thacher, Massachusetts, 1754–1844. "American Medical Biography." "Military Journal During the American Revolution." "Observations on Hydrophobia," etc.
- William Biglow, Massachusetts, 1773–1844. "The History of Natick, Mass." "The History of Sherburn, Mass." "The Cheerful Parson and Other Poems."
- Alexander H. Everett, Boston, 1790–1847. "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays."
- Thomas R. Dew, Virginia. Died 1846. "Slavery." "Ancient and Modern History."
- Margaret Fuller Ossoli, Massachusetts, 1810–1850. "Summer on the Lakes." "Papers on Literature and Art." "Woman in the Nineteenth Century." "At Home and Abroad."
- Ralph Waldo Emerson, Boston, 1803–1882. "Conduct of Life." "Representative Men." "Essays and Poems."
- Washington Allston, South Carolina, 1779–1843. "The Sylphs of the Season." "Monaldi," etc.
- Lydia Child, Massachusetts, 1802–1882. "Biographies of Good Wives." "Hobomak." "Philothea." "History of the Condition of Women in all Ages."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1841—1845.

1841. President Harrison died, April 4th.

1842. Dorr's Rebellion, Rhode Island. Northeast boundary between Maine and New Brunswick settled.

1843. Bunker Hill Monument completed, Daniel Webster orator.

1844. Anti-rent difficulties in New York. First telegraph line built between Baltimore and Washington.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

By the death of General Harrison, just one month after the inauguration, the Vice-President, John Tyler, was unexpectedly placed at the head of affairs. He, too, was a Whig in political principles in all save their favorite scheme of rechartering the United States Bank. This he vetoed twice, to the great indignation of his party. It also cost him the support of his Cabinet, all of whom resigned except Webster. Of him, patriotism demanded the sacrifice of party zeal, temporarily, on account of his connection with the settlement of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. The little State of Rhode Island had some serious dissensions over its new charter; and a private quarrel over some land-rents, dating back to the Dutch possession, was more than once brought up for discussion in the New York Legislature. A matter which should have been of more general interest was the rapidly increasing colony of Mormons. Driven from their first settlement in Missouri, they had taken possession of a beautiful bluff on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, and here aroused the popular prejudice by holding themselves as independent of all national or State laws, and actually enacting laws contrary to the statutes of Illinois. This made them liable to the vengeance of the State Government and to mob violence, and incessant conflicts resulted, until they were again forced to move their quarters.

In the last year of Tyler's administration the question of admitting Texas into the Union was revived. The Texans had won their own independence some years before, and sought immediate connection with the United States, but had been hitherto put off for fear of provoking war with Mexico. The question was now made one of the leading ones in the next presidential election, Democrats favoring annexation, Whigs opposing. But amid all the wisdom and unwisdom of this administration, nothing deserves better to be remembered than that the first telegraphic line ever used in the world was constructed between Baltimore and Washington (1844), under the supervision of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, its inventor.

Afghans revolt; British army defeated in the Khyber Pass. Treaty of peace between England and China, and several Chinese ports thrown open to British merchants.

Disruption of the Church of Scotland.

French took possession of the Isle of Tahiti against the wishes of the natives, who preferred the English.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Minister.

Sir Robert Peel, 1841—1846.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

Louis Philippe King.

1845—1849.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES K. POLK, N. C., VICE-PRES. GEO. M. DALLAS, PA.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James Buchanan, Pennsylvania.
 Secretary of Treasury—Robert J. Walker, Mississippi.
 Secretary of War—William L. Marey, New York.
 Secretary of Navy—George Bancroft, Massachusetts.
 Postmaster-General—Cave Johnson, Tennessee.
 Attorney-General—John Y. Mason, Virginia.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland,
 1837–1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- Washington Irving, New York, 1783–1859. “Knickerbocker’s New York.”
 “Tales of a Traveler.” “Wolfert’s Roost.” “Sketch Book.” Lives of
 Washington, Columbus, Goldsmith, etc.
- Jas. K. Paulding, New York, 1779–1860. “John Bull and Brother Jonathan.”
 “The History of Uncle Sam and his Boys.” “The Lay of the Scottish
 Fiddle.” “Letters from the South by a Northern Man.” “Old Times
 in the New World,” “The Puritan and his Daughter.” “Slavery in the
 United States.”
- William H. Prescott, Massachusetts, 1796–1859. “Ferdinand and Isabella.”
 “Conquest of Mexico.” “Conquest of Peru.” “Philip II.”
- William Gilmore Simms, South Carolina, 1806–1870. “Atalantis.” “Martin
 Faber.” “Castle Dismal; or The Bachelor’s Christmas.” “The Partisan.”
 “Mellichampe.” “Katherine Walton.” “The Scout.” “Beauchampe, a
 Tale of Kentucky.” “The Yemassee.” “The Lily or the Tattem; or The
 Huguenots in Florida.”
- James Fenimore Cooper, New Jersey, 1789–1851. “Deerslayer.” “Spy.”
 “Last of the Mohicans.” “History of the Navy of the United States.”
 “Lives of American Naval Officers,” etc.
- George Bancroft, Massachusetts, 1800–1891. “History of the United States.”
 “Literary and Historical Miscellanies.”
- John P. Kennedy, Maryland, 1795–1870. “The Red Book.” “Swallow Barn.”
 “Horseshoe Robinson.” “The Annals of Quodlibet.” “Life of William
 Wirt.” “Mr. Ambrose’s Letters on the Rebellion,” etc.
- William A. Caruthers, Virginia, 1802–1850. “Cavaliers of Virginia.” “The
 Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.” “The Kentuckian in New York.”
- Edgar Allan Poe, Maryland, 1819–1849. “The Raven.” “Annabel Lee,” and
 other poems and prose tales.
- John J. Audubon, Louisiana, 1782–1851. “Ornithologist: Birds of America.”
 “Quadrupeds of America.”

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1845—1849.

1845. Florida and Texas admitted to the Union. General Andrew Jackson died. First sewing machine invented by Howe.	Schlegel, German poet, died.
1846. Battle of Palo Alto, Mexico, etc. Congress declared war against Mexico. Iowa admitted to the Union. Smithsonian Institute organized.	The Afghans allied themselves with the Sikhs against the British.
1847. Battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, etc. Mexico surrendered, September 14th.	Mendelssohn died.
1848. Treaty of peace with Mexico. Gold discovered in California. Wisconsin admitted to the Union. John Quincy Adams died.	Franz Joseph I became Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The annexation of Texas, which was the closing act of the last administration, meant, as everybody knew, war with Mexico. As that war was successful, it meant this much more, that New Mexico and California, as well as Texas, became part of the United States, extending its territory in one broad belt from ocean to ocean. The organizing of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, through the beneficent gift of an eminent philanthropist of England, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and the final settlement of the Northwestern boundary between the United States and the British possessions, occupied a considerable share of public attention. But in all the history of the nation since the Revolution there had been nothing comparable to the gold mania of California. The interest excited was universal, extending far beyond the limits of the United States, and causing the new, young territory to spring into a full-fledged, populous State in an incredibly short time. Toward the close of this administration an important addition was made to the President's Cabinet by the establishment of the Department of the Interior. Several changes had already taken place in the Cabinet. To the three departments as organized by Washington had been added that of the Navy, with the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837-1893.

Prime Ministers.

Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846.

Lord John Russell, 1846-1852.

FRANCE.

Second Republic

Provisional Government, February-December, 1848.

Louis Napoleon, 1848-1852.

1849—1850.

1850—1853.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF ZACHARY TAYLOR, VA., VICE-PRES. MILLARD FILLMORE, N. Y.

Millard Fillmore President after Taylor's Death.

CABINET 1849-1850.

Sec. of State—John M. Clayton, Del.
Sec. of Treas.—Wm. M. Meredith, Penn.
Sec. of War—Geo. W. Crawford, Ga.
Sec. of Navy—Wm. B. Preston, Va.
Sec. of Interior—Thos. Ewing, Ohio.
Postmaster-Gen.—Jacob Collamer, Vt.
Attorney-Gen.—Reverdy Johnson, Md.

CABINET 1850-1853.

Sec. of State—*Daniel Webster, Mass.
Sec. of Treas.—Thomas Corwin, Ohio.
Sec. of War—C. M. Conrad, La.
Sec. of Navy—Wm. A. Graham, N. C.
Sec. of Inter.—Alex. H. H. Stuart, Va.
Postmaster-Gen.—N. K. Hall, N. Y.
Attor.-Gen.—John J. Crittenden, Ky.

*Succeeded by Edward Everett.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Md., 1837-1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- Wm. Ware, Massachusetts, 1797-1852. "Zenobia." "Julian." "Probus."
"Letters from Palmyra." "Sketches of European Capitals." "Lectures
on Allston."
- Horace Mann, Massachusetts, 1796-1859. "Speeches and Lectures on Edu-
cation."
- Eliza Townsend, Massachusetts, 1789-1854. "The Incomprehensibility of
God." "The Rainbow" (poem), etc.
- Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina, 1779-1851. "Notes on Mexico." "Essays
and Orations on Practical Subjects."
- Andrews Norton, Massachusetts, 1786-1852. "Genuineness of the Gospel."
Poems, Hymns, etc.
- Eliza Leslie, Pennsylvania, 1787-1858. Cook Book. "Juvenile Stories."
"Mrs. Washington Potts." "Althea Vernon," etc.
- Archibald Alexander, Virginia, 1772-1851. "Evidences of Christianity."
"History of Colonization on the West Coast of Africa." "History of the
Israelitish Nation."
- Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), Connecticut, 1793-1860. Ancient His-
tory. Universal History. Pictorial Histories of England, France, Greece,
Rome, and the United States.
- N. P. Willis, Maine, 1806-1867. "Letters from Under the Bridge." "Two
Ways of Dying for a Husband." "Hurry-Graphs." "Out-doors at Idle-
wild." "Paul Fane," etc.
- George P. Morris, Philadelphia, 1801-1864. "Briar Cliff." "The Deserted
Bride." "Woodman Spare that Tree." "The Little Frenchman and his
Water Lots."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1849—1853.

1849. Public debt, \$63,061,858.

1850. Gen. Taylor died, July 9th. California admitted to the Union.
Passage of Omnibus Bill. Attempt of a few adventurers to
seize Cuba. John C. Calhoun died.

1851. Library of Congress burned.

1852. Louis Kossuth made tour of United States. Henry Clay died.
Daniel Webster died.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Slavery or Anti-slavery was beginning to be the Supreme question in the admission of each new State into the Union. California had no need for the Africans, and did not want them. Very likely few if any would ever have been carried there, even if there had been no hot discussion and no legislation on the subject. But the Northern conscience was growing more and more sensitive with regard to the existence of slavery in the sister States of the South, more and more inclined to be intolerant and meddlesome, while southern pride and hot-headedness could ill brook interference with rights which she considered guaranteed her by the Constitution. The doctrine of State sovereignty had always been more pronounced among the Southerners, and upon this they took their stand, and held only the more obstinately to their disputed property because of the attempt to take it from them. So each party was anxious to strengthen its own side by the acquisition of the new States. Henry Clay, with his wonderful eloquence, more than once came in as peacemaker between the belligerents. Gen. Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," as he was affectionately called by his soldiers, proved a more popular President than had been anticipated, as it was feared he knew better how to manage soldiers than civilians. But he only had a few months over a year to test the matter, when his death left Millard Fillmore Chief Magistrate of the nation. Fillmore made some very good suggestions in his first annual message, but Congress was not in very hearty sympathy with him at that time, and so did not carry them out. The dispute with England over the Newfoundland Fisheries, and the absurd attempt of an adventurer to seize Cuba and annex it to the Republic, were both amicably settled without detriment to the honor or advantage of the United States. During this administration the nation was called to mourn the death of its three greatest statesmen, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, and never in the history of the country have three greater men met together in the arena of public life; men who were at all times ready to use their talents for their country's highest good, at whatever sacrifice of their personal or party sympathies.

Fred. Fran. Chopin died.
Honoré de Balzac died.

Joanna Baillie, Scottish poetess, died.
Froebel, founder of the Kindergarten, died.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Ministers.

Lord John Russell, July 3, 1846.

Earl of Derby, February 27, 1852.

FRANCE.

Empire restored.

Napoleon III (Louis Napoleon) Emperor, 1852—1870.

1853—1857.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
FRANKLIN PIERCE, N. H., VICE-PRES. WM. R. KING, N. C.**

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Wm. L. Marcy, New York.
Secretary of Treasury—James Guthrie, Kentucky.
Secretary of War—Jefferson Davis, Mississippi.
Secretary of Navy—James C. Dobbin, North Carolina.
Secretary of Interior—Robert McClelland, Michigan.
Postmaster-General—James Campbell, Pennsylvania.
Attorney-General—Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland,
1837—1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Henry Reed, Philadelphia, 1808—1854. "Lectures on English Literature."
"Lectures on History as illustrated by Shakespeare."
Dr. James G. Percival, Connecticut, 1795—1856. "Zamor." "Clio." "Prometheus." "Maria, the Village Girl."
J. W. Alexander, New Jersey, 1804—1859. "American Mechanic and Working Man." "Consolation." "Thoughts on Family Worship," etc.
Wm. C. Redfield, Connecticut, 1789—1857. Author of the circular theory of storms and other scientific observations and writings.
Rufus W. Griswold, Vermont, 1815—1857. "Poets and Poetry of America." "Prose Writers of America." "Female Poets of America."
Charles Hodge, Philadelphia, Pa., 1797—1878. "Commentaries on Romans, Ephesians, First and Second Corinthians." "Systematic Theology." "The Way of Life." "What is Darwinism," etc.
Calvin Colton, Massachusetts, 1799—1857. "A Manual for Emigrants to America." "The Americans, by an American in London." "The American Cottager." "Church and State in America."
Harriet Beecher Stowe, Connecticut, 1812. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "Oldtown Folks." "Ministers Wooing." "Little Foxes." "House and Home Papers," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1853—1857.

1853. Rise of the Know-Nothing party. First corps of engineers sent out to explore route for the Pacific Railroad. Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan with overtures for commercial intercourse.
1854. Treaty with Japan. World's Fair opened in New York.
1855. Political disturbances in Kansas.
1856. Ohio River frozen over from December 24th to February 6th.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Hitherto the Government had been most concerned in developing its own resources, exploring and peopling its own broad acres, and in establishing itself upon a firm and comfortable footing with the European world. In 1853, the first year of Mr. Pierce, the "Westward ho!" cry of advance extended beyond the land limits, and Commodore Perry, son of the Victor of Lake Erie, was commissioned with friendly salutations to the unknown sovereign of Japan; for Japan, like China and Corea, held itself still as a sealed book to the rest of the world. Commodore Perry succeeded in convincing the Japanese Government of the sincerity of the United States, and of the advantage of a commercial treaty with them. The World's Fair, or Crystal Palace, in the city of New York, the filibustering expeditions of one William Walker in Central America, and the affair of the Hungarian patriot, Martin Kosztu, furnished diversion, each of its kind. The latter, exiled to the United States, returned without permission, and, falling into the hands of the Austrians, would have been summarily dealt with but for the protection of the United States Consul, who claimed him as a citizen of the States. This was the occasion of a full and explicit discussion between the Austrian Minister at Washington and William L. Marey, American Secretary of State, covering all points involved in naturalization, citizenship, and other phases of international law. A proposition was made during this administration to purchase Cuba from the Spaniards, but nothing came of it; and the next matter of interest was the forming of some new territories. The old firebrand of slavery came up inevitably in a clause inserted in the bill, providing that the people in said territories should decide for themselves whether their State should be free or permit the holding of slaves within its borders. After long and virulent debate the measure was carried, regardless of the provisions of the Missouri Compromise. Thus the battle-field was transferred to Kansas itself, where the struggle went on with lawless violence and bloodshed until a military governor had to be sent to restore order.

Santa Anna the fifth time elected President of Mexico.

Kitto, English Biblical scholar, died.
 Revolution in Mexico; Alvarez became President.
 Heinrich Heine, German poet, died.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Ministers.

Earl of Aberdeen, December 28, 1852.
 Viscount Palmerston, February 8, 1855.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III Emperor, 1852—1870.

1857—1861.

**UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF
JAMES BUCHANAN, PA., VICE-PRES. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, KY.**

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, Michigan.

Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb, Georgia.

Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, Virginia.

Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey, Connecticut.

Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson, Mississippi.

Postmaster-General—Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee.

Attorney-General—Jeremiah Black, Pennsylvania.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Roger Brooke Taney, Maryland,
1837–1864.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Alice Carey, Ohio, 1822–1870. "Clovernook." "Hager." "Married, not
Mated." "Hollywood," and poems.

Phebe Carey, Ohio, 1824–1870. Poems.

J. Worcester, 1784–1865. Dictionary.

J. Addison Alexander, New Jersey, 1809–1859. "Commentaries on Psalms,
Isaiah, Acts, etc." "Primitive Church Government."

C. J. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania, 1782–1862. "Rights and Wrongs, Power and
Policy of the United States of America." "Edwin and Elgiva" (a tragedy).
"Inchiquin's Letters."

Edward Robinson, Connecticut, 1794–1863. "Palestine, Past and Present."
"Founder of Bibliotheca Sacra."

Edward Everett, Massachusetts, 1794–1865. Orations. "Dirge of Alaric."

Lydia Sigourney, Connecticut, 1791–1865. "Tales and Essays for Children."
"Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." "Letters to Young Ladies."

Matthew Maury, Virginia, 1806–1873. "Physical Geography." "Geography
of the Sea," etc.

Theodore Winthrop, Connecticut, 1828–1861. "Cecil Dreeme." "John
Brent." "March of the Seventh."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1857—1861.

1857. First message sent by Atlantic cable. Mormon Rebellion.
1858. Minnesota admitted to the Union.

1859. John Brown's raid. Oregon admitted to the Union.
1860. South Carolina seceded from the Union.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

James Buchanan entered upon his duties as President with the most earnest intentions of breaking down the sectional animosity that had grown so strong and of restoring as far as possible the fraternal feeling between the States which had existed in the early days of the Republic. But it needed a stronger hand than his, and it will always remain a question whether any thing could have stayed the tide of war at that time. Both North and South were determined to have their own way. The jealousy and suspicion which grew in the first place out of a difference of climate, pursuits, habits, and character, fostered by every dissension of the tariff question, aggravated by the dissensions over each new State added to the Union, had broken out in its untrammelled fury in Kansas, showed its teeth threateningly in the Dred Scott case, and stealthily crept upon its prey in the John Brown raid. The administration could deal with the Mormons when they lifted up their puny arm in rebellion against the United States, as they did about this time; but when Greek meets Greek who shall predict the end of the conflict? All political parties were merged into two, North and South. The Democrats still sat under the State flags, and echoed the old Jeffersonian doctrine of "a government of and for the people," but other questions divided their counsels, even if they had not been too widely scattered to work together. While the Republicans, living compactly in their own section of the country, bound together by common interests, pursuits, and circumstances, as well as opinions, were bracing themselves in all their united strength for their first victory. One faint attempt at diversion was made by the short-lived Know-Nothing party; but even the cry of "America for Americans," contradicting as it did the foundation principles of the American Republic as a home for the homeless of the world, was but a straw in the wind. The crisis came after Lincoln's election. The last few months of Buchanan's administration saw the establishment of a new republic in the midst of the old; and before Lincoln took his seat the Confederacy, in all the confidence of youth, was carrying on its independent government in cool defiance of the world. The idea of coercion was at that time scarcely breathed beyond the innermost heart of the Republican party. The New York Herald declared, "Whenever any considerable faction of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures to keep them in," and President Buchanan made no attempt to hinder them by the slightest suspicion of force.

Sepoy Rebellion in India.
Benito Juarez President of Mexico, and acknowledged by the United States. Separation of Church and State in Mexico.
Cable laid between Suez and Aden. Macanlay died.
Sir William Napier, British General and writer, died.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Ministers.

Earl of Derby, February 26, 1858.
Viscount Palmerston, June 18, 1860.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III Emperor, 1852—1870.

1861—1865.

1865—1869.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY., V. P. ANDREW JOHNSON, N. C.

CABINET 1861—1865.

Sec. of State—Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.
 Sec. of Treas.—Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.
 Sec. of War—Simon Cameron, Pa.
 Sec. of Navy—Gideon Welles, Conn.
 Sec. of Interior—Caleb Smith, Ind.
 Postmaster-Gen.—Mont. Blair, Md.
 Attorney-Gen.—Edward Bates, Mo.

CABINET 1865—1869.

Sec. of State—Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.
 Sec. of Treas.—Hugh McCulloch, Ind.
 Sec. of War—Edwin M. Stanton, O.
 Sec. of Navy—Gideon Welles, Conn.
 Sec. of Interior—J. P. Usher, Ind.
 Postmaster-Gen.—Wm. Denison, O.
 Attorney-Gen.—James Speed, Ky.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—R. B. Taney to 1864, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio.
 1864—1873.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- James Hall, Pennsylvania, 1793—1868. "The Dark Maid of Illinois." "Letters from the West." "Sketches of History, Life, and Manners in the West." "Legends of the West." "Border Tales."
- Archibald Alexander Hodge, New Jersey, 1823—1886. "Outlines of Theology." "The Atonement." "Commentary on Confession of Faith." "Presbyterian Doctrine Briefly Stated."
- A. B. Meek, 1814—1865. "Balaklava." "The Red Eagle." "Romantic Scenes in Southwestern History."
- Richard Hildreth, Massachusetts, 1807—1865. "History of United States." "Theory of Politics."
- Fitz-Greene Halleck, Connecticut, 1790—1867. "Marco Bozzaris." "Fanny." "Burns." "Field of the Grounded Arms, etc."
- Jared Sparks, Connecticut, 1794—1866. "The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution." "Library of American Biography." "Life of Benjamin Franklin."
- Catherine M. Sedgwick, Massachusetts, 1789—1867. "Stories for Young Persons." "Tales and Sketches of Home."
- D. P. Thompson, Vermont, 1795—1868. "May Martin, or the Money Diggers." "The Green Mountain Boys." "Locke Amsden." "The Rangers."
- George D. Prentice, Connecticut, 1802—1869. "The Tempest." "Essays." "Editorials." "Prenticeiana." "The Flight of Year."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1861—1869.

1861. Kansas and West Virginia admitted into the Union. Ft. Sumter fired on, April 12th. Battle of Bull Run, July 21st.
 1862. Battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac, March 9th.
 1863. Emancipation Proclamation. Gettysburg.
 1864. Death of Stonewall Jackson. Nevada admitted into the Union.
 1865. Petersburg and Richmond taken. Lee's army surrendered. President Lincoln assassinated. Johnston's army surrendered. Jefferson Davis captured. United States army disbanded.
 1866. Laying of the Atlantic cable accomplished.
 1867. Purchase of Alaska. Nebraska admitted into the Union.
 1868. Seceded States re-admitted to the Union. Impeachment of President Johnson. Treaty with China.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

An intense excitement prevailed throughout the country. Abraham Lincoln deemed it prudent at his inauguration to be surrounded by troops, but the South had no desire to fight; they were only hoping and suing for recognition. Lincoln's first address plainly declared his purpose to preserve the integrity of the Union. On April 14th news of the bloodless capture of Fort Sumter by the Carolinians went ringing through the land, and sharp upon its heels came Lincoln's call for 75,000 soldiers to coerce the seceding States back into the Union. Two days after Virginia took her place beside the Cotton States, followed by Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee; and thus the country was rent in twain by a civil war. On one side was the Government, with its mints and arsenals, its treasury, its army and navy and shipyards. On the other, less than a third of the more thinly settled States, with no furniture of war to begin with, save its reckless, dauntless sons, only too ready to fight for the rights inherited from their Revolutionary fathers. We can but sigh over the noble blood shed in vain, yet the four years war was not in vain even for the defeated South. Lincoln's second term began a little over a month before Lee's surrender. In less than a week afterward he was shot by an irresponsible actor, John Wilkes Booth. The Vice-President immediately took the oath of office, but his lines had not fallen in pleasant places. The method of reconstructing the South was the cause of continual wrangling between the President, the Cabinet, and the Congress, which greatly retarded the carrying out of any plans. However, it left of them to be people time to recover themselves, and to show what was left of them to be reconstructed; and nature can sometimes heal itself more effectually than the most skillful physician.

HANDY HELPS.

35

Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy.
 Antonio Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, died.
 Ismail Pasha of Egypt. French captured City of Mexico.
 Archduke Maximilian made Emperor of Mexico.
 Elizabeth Gaskell, English writer, died.
 United States secured the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico.
 Maximilian defeated and shot in Mexico.
 Queen Isabella II driven from the throne of Spain; Prince Amadiah declared King.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Ministers.

Earl Russell, November 6, 1865.
 Earl of Derby, July 6, 1866.
 Benjamin Disraeli, February 27, 1868.
 William E. Gladstone, December 9, 1868.

FRANCE.

Napoleon III Emperor, 1852—1870.

1869—1877.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF U. S. GRANT, O.

Vice-Presidents : 1869-1873, Schuyler Colfax, N. Y. ; 1873-1877, Henry Wilson, N. H.

CABINET 1869-1873.

Sec. of State—Hamilton Fish, N. Y.
Sec. of Treas.—Geo. S. Boutwell, Mass.
Sec. of War—John M. Schofield, N. Y.
Sec. of Navy—Adolph E. Borie, Penn.
Sec. of Interior—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio.
Postmaster-Gen.—J. A. Cresswell, Md.
Attorney-Gen.—E. R. Hoar, Mass.

CABINET 1873-1877.

Sec. of State—Hamilton Fish, N. Y.
Sec. of Treas.—B. H. Bristow, Ky.
Sec. of War—W. W. Belknap, Ia.
Sec. of Navy—Geo. M. Robeson, N. J.
Sec. of Inter.—Zach. Chandler, Mich.
Postmaster-Gen.—Mar. Jewell, Conn.
Attorney-Gen.—Ed. Pierrepont, N. Y.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, Conn., 1874-1888.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

- J. Lothrop Motley, Boston, 1814-1877. "History of the United Netherlands."
"Rise of the Dutch Republic." "Life and Times of John Barneveldt."
Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia, 1812-1883. "History of the War between
the States."
Fred S. Cozzens, N. Y., 1818-1869. "Sparrowgrass Papers."
H. T. Tuckerman, Boston, 1813-1871. "Italian Sketch Book." "Artist Life."
"Thoughts on the Poets." "Characteristics of Literature," and Essays,
biographical and critical.
R. H. Dana, sr., Massachusetts, 1787-1879. "The Buccaneer." "Domestic
Life." "The Little Beech Bird." "Editorials for North American
Review."
Louis Agassiz, Switzerland, 1807-1873. "Contributions to the Natural History
of United States."
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Massachusetts, 1805-1876. "Tanglewood Tales."
"Mosses from an Old Manse." "House of the Seven Gables." "Marble
Fawn." "The Scarlet Letter," etc.
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Massachusetts, 1794-1879. "Thanatopsis." "The Em-
bargo." "The Ages." "History of United States," etc.
Mark Hopkins, Massachusetts, 1802-1887. "Lectures on Evidences of Chris-
tianity." "The Laws of Love, and Love as Law."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1869—1877.

1869. Pacific Railroad finished. The Jay Gould monetary Panic.	Suez Canal opened.
1870. Fifteenth Amendment announced as part of the Constitution.	Paris famine. Battle of Amiens.
Death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.	
1871. Chicago fire. Damages recovered from England on account of Alabama and other Confederate cruisers.	Stanley met Livingstone at Ujiji, in Africa.
1872. Great fire in Boston. Death of Horace Greeley. Credit Mobilier Investigation. Death of Professor Morse.	Slave-emanicipation in Brazil.
1873. Railroad panic. War with the Modoc Indians. Chief Justice Chase died. Hiram Powers, American painter, died.	Germans evacuate France. Livingstone died in Africa. Guizot, the statesman and historian, died.
1874. Difficulties in Louisiana over the gubernatorial election.	Don Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, declared King of Spain.
1875. Colorado admitted to the Union.	Felice Islands formally annexed to the British Empire.
1876. Centennial Exhibition. War with the Sioux.	Sources of the Nile discovered. General Diaz President of Mexico.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

When the idol of the United States army, the victor to whom General Lee had yielded his sword at Appomattox, became President, he determined to use his military vigilance in carrying out the ideas of Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States. By the middle of the second year he considered the work done, and re-admitted the last of the seceding States to its place in the Union. But it can not be denied that Southern heroism, foiled in war, had found its utmost necessity in the endurance, self-control, and pluck required to adjust itself to the new conditions of life under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The completion of the Pacific Railroad afforded a pleasant outlet for public enthusiasm. This was quickly followed by the monetary panic consequent on the wicked schemes of unscrupulous speculators. The Government still had a few old war accounts to settle up, and England was somewhat refractory in regard to the damages claimed as done by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers. She finally yielded, however, to the verdict of the Commissioners to the extent of \$15,500,000. A proposition was made to annex the Republic of San Domingo upon the classic island of Hayti! The natives themselves wished it, but, after examining into the matter, Congress thought it best to decline. Grant's last term of office was made memorable by the disastrous fires in Chicago and elsewhere; the Credit Mobilier scandal, involving as it did, quite a number of members of Congress; another dire monetary panic, and two bloody wars with the Indians, the Modocs and the Sioux. It was in battle with the latter that gallant General Custer, with his whole command, was slain. And last, but not least, the Centennial Exhibition. No other event did more to cement the thirty-seven States than this magnificent celebration of the nation's freedom, in which all could unite with a common pride.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Minister.

Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), February 21, 1874.

FRANCE.

Third Republic.

Government of National Defense, 1870-1871.

Presidents.

Louis A. Thiers, 1871-1873.

Marshal MacMahon, 1873-1879.

1877—1881.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, O., VICE-PRES. WM. A. WHEELER, N. Y.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Wm. M. Evarts, New York.

Secretary of Treasury—John Sherman, Ohio.

Secretary of War—George W. McCrary, Iowa.

Secretary of Navy—Richard W. Thompson, Indiana.

Secretary of Interior—Carl Schurz, Missouri.

Postmaster-General—David M. Key, Tennessee.

Attorney-General—Charles Devens, Massachusetts.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, Connecticut, 1874—1888.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

H. W. Longfellow, Maine, 1801—1882. "Hyperion." "Kavanaugh." "Evangeline." "Hiawatha." "Miles Standish." "Excelsior." "Psalm of Life," etc.

George B. Cheever, Maine, 1807—1890. "American Commonplace Book of Prose." "Studies in Poetry, with Biographical Sketches of the Poets."

Charles Gayaré, Louisiana, 1805—. "History of Louisiana." "Spanish Domination in Louisiana." "Fernando de Lemos," etc.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts, 1809—. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." "Professor at the Breakfast Table." "Mechanism of Morals." "Old Ironsides." "The One Horse Shay." "Elsie Venner," etc.

Wendell Phillips, Boston, 1811—1884. "The Lost Arts." "Orations." "Lectures."

J. G. Holland, Massachusetts, 1819—1881. "Kathrina." "The Titcomb Letters, etc." "The Bay Path." "Bitter Sweet."

Bayard Taylor, 1825—1878. "Miss Gilbert's Career." "The Story of Kennett." "Ximena." "The Lands of the Sargen." "By-ways of Europe." "The Poet's Journal," etc.

Edward Everett Hale, Massachusetts. "Story of Massachusetts." "Sybil Knox," etc.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Massachusetts, 1823—. "Young Folks History of the United States." "Oldport Days." "Atlantic Essays," etc.

John G. Saxe, Vermont, 1816—1887. "The Money King." "The Times." "Progress." "Rape of the Lock," and other Humorous and Satirical Poems.

J. G. Whittier, 1808—1879. "Voices of Freedom." "In War Times." "Snow-bound." "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." "The Barefoot Boy," etc.

Epes Sargent, Massachusetts, 1824—1880. "Songs of the Sea." "Velasco," a tragedy. "Life and Services of Henry Clay."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1877—1881.

1877. Great railroad strike. War with the Nez Percé Indians. Bell telephone and Edison phonograph invented.
 1878. Yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis, New Orleans, Grenada, etc. First Resident Chinese Embassy at Washington. Life-saving Service of United States established.
 1879. Resumption of specie payments.
 1880. Population of United States, 50,152,866. Center of population. Cincinnati.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

The Democrats made a desperate effort to regain their lost supremacy at the next election, and thought they had done so; but it was decided by the Joint Electoral Commission that Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate, was elected by a majority of one. His inaugural address was patriotic and conciliatory, and his assurances of reform, in evident honesty of purpose, went far to soothe the disappointed opponents. In carrying out his pacific policy, he withdrew the troops by the help of which the Republican Governments had been maintained in some of the Southern States, and trusted Democratic officials to take control of local affairs. His confidence was not misplaced. Every thing went smoothly in the reconstructed territory. For the most serious disturbance of his administration the Government was not at all responsible, though it had to be suppressed by Government troops. The great railroad strike, extending through all of the States except the Cotton States, threatened at some points all the horrors of the French Revolution. In less than two weeks all was quiet again, but to the thoughtful among the American people it had been an awakening to new and unsuspected perils underlying the free institutions of their country. The rioters were hardly quieted before another tribe of Indians were on the warpath, the Nez Percé, with the usual result—the loss of many lives, but complete discomfiture of the savages. Meanwhile President Hayes and the Congress were bending themselves earnestly to the accomplishment of the resumption of specie payments, which helped to restore the financial confidence of the country. The terrible yellow-fever scourge at Memphis and other Southern cities, called forth universal sympathy. The Treaty with China, and the presence in Washington of a resident Embassy from the Celestial Empire, were looked upon as harbingers of a firmly established friendly intercourse which should be of great advantage to both countries.

Thiers, the statesman and historian, died.

Victor Emmanuel died. His son Humbert succeeded him on the throne.

George Eliot died.

Venezuela separated from New Granada and Ecuador.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Minister.

William E. Gladstone, April 28, 1880.

FRANCE.

President.

T. J. P. Jules Grévy, 1879—1887.

1881.

1881—1885.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAMES A. GARFIELD, O.

Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, Vt., President after Garfield's death.

CABINET.

Sec. of State—James G. Blaine, Me.	Sec. of State—F. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
Sec. of Treas.—Wm. Windom, Minn.	Sec. of Treas.—Chas. J. Folger, N. Y.
Sec. of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.	Sec. of War—Robert T. Lincoln, Ill.
Sec. of Navy—Wm. H. Hunt, La.	Sec. of Navy—Wm. E. Chandler, N. H.
Sec. of Inter.—Sam. J. Kirkwood, Ia.	Sec. of Interior—Henry M. Teller, Col.
Postmaster-Gen.—Thos. L. James, N. Y.	Postmaster-Gen.—Tim. O. Howe, Wis.
Attor.-Gen.—Wayne McVeagh, Pa.	Attor.-Gen.—Benj. Harris Brewster, Pa.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, 1874—1888.

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

James Russell Lowell, Massachusetts, 1819—1891. "A Year's Life." "The Vision of Sir Launfal." "Prometheus." "Among My Books," etc.

John Esten Cooke, Virginia, 1830—1886. "Leather Stocking and Silk." "Surry of Eagle's Nest." "Mohun." "Hilt to Hilt." "Heir of Gaymount." "Fairfax," etc.

Helen Hunt Jackson, Rhode Island, 1830—1885. "Love's Largess." "Ramona." "Between Whiles." "The Hunter Cats of Connerlou," etc.

Paul Hamilton Hayne, South Carolina, 1831—1886. "The Temptation of Venus." "Avolio," and other poems.

Donald G. Mitchell, Connecticut, 1822—. "Dream Life." "Reveries of a Bachelor." "Wet Days at Edgewood." "Dr. Johns," etc.

Susan Warner, New York, 1818—1885. "Wide Wide World." "Queechy." "Old Helmet." "Melbourne House." "Daisy," etc.

Annie Warner, New York. "Carl Kringen." "Mr. Rutherford's Children." "Sybil and Chrissa," etc.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), Missouri, 1835—. "Innocents Abroad." "Roughing it." "Tom Sawyer," etc.

Sara Jane Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), New York. "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe." "A Forest Tragedy and Other Tales." "Bonnie Scotland." "Tales of Her History, Heroes and Poets." "Stories and Sketches."

Sidney Lanier, North Carolina, 1842—1881. "Science of English Verse." "The English Novel." "From this Hundred-terraced Height," etc.

M. V. Terhune (Marion Harland), Virginia. "Alone." "Moss Side." "Nemesis." "Husbands and Homes." "Common Sense in the Household." "Eve's Daughters." "My Little Love." "Jessamine."

Louise May Alcott, Massachusetts, 1833—1888. "Little Women." "An Old-fashioned Girl." "Little Men," etc.

Augusta Evans Wilson, Louisiana. "St. Elmo." "Beulah." "Macaria," etc.

Frances C. Fisher (Christian Reid), North Carolina. "Land of the Sky." "Bonny Kate." "Valerie Aylmer." "A Question of Honor," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1881—1885.

1881. President Garfield shot (July 2d) by Guiteau.

1882. Great flood in the Mississippi Valley.

1883. Apaches captured by General Crook. Letter-postage reduced from three to two cents each half ounce. Treaty ratified between United States and Corea.

1884. Bartholdi Statue of Liberty formally presented by France to the United States.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Civil-service reform is an issue which has entered largely into a good many presidential campaigns; but one which the Executive has always found very difficult to manage. "To the country it means whether men shall be retained and promoted in office according to the value and proficiency of their service, or be appointed as reward for their success in carrying elections and maintaining the party in power. It is only natural that the people should clamor for the former, and not less so that those who are seeking to hold the highest offices in the gift of the party should practice the latter. Partisan policy had held unbroken sway since the time of Jackson; their motto, "To the victors belong the spoils." It is easy to see how fruitfully it tends to corruption. Hayes made some faithful effort, according to promise, to turn the tide, but without avail. Whatever may have been Garfield's purpose in the matter, his supremacy was all too short to make much headway through the clamorous throngs of office-seekers, when, like Lincoln, he was cut down by an irresponsible murderer. The lingering and painful illness which followed drew out the sympathy of the whole country. For the fourth time the Vice-President, by the death of the President, was placed at the head of the nation. Chester A. Arthur entered promptly upon his duties. The Star Route Conspiracy wherein a class of fast mails had been established ostensibly for the benefit of inaccessible portions of the far West, but in reality for the purpose of circumventing the limitations of postal law, and dividing the spoils among the contractors, caused considerable excitement, and, like the Credit Mobilier affair, implicating some in high places, illustrated the corruption incident to the prevailing civil service, and increased the demand for reform. The Civil Service Bill was passed in 1883. The vivid lines between North and South had been growing somewhat dimmer with the passing years. It was no longer a question of civil or military method of reconstructing the South, for even the Cotton States had thoroughly adjusted themselves to the contingencies of free labor, and many of the thoughtful began to realize that master, as well as slave, was free. The question between State sovereignty of the central government had also been virtually laid to rest. The most distinct rallying cry for the next election was the tariff.

One hundred and twenty Egyptian soldiers massacred in Soudan by the followers of a false prophet.

Garibaldi died.

Gustave Doré died. J. P. Green (England), historian, died. Eruption of Mount *Ætna*.

French conquest and occupation of Tonquin and treaty of peace with China. General Diaz declared President of Mexico.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Minister.

Marquis of Salisbury, June 24, 1885.

FRANCE.

President.

T. J. P. Jules Grévy, 1879-1887.

1885—1889.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND, N. J., VICE-PRES. T. A. HENDRICKS, O.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware.

Secretary of Treasury—Daniel Manning, New York.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, Massachusetts.

Secretary of Navy—William C. Whitney, New York.

Secretary of Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi.

Postmaster-General—William F. Vilas, Wisconsin.

Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland, Arkansas.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, 1873-1888.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, 1888—

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Charles Egbert Craddock. "In the Tennessee Mountains." "Where the Battle was Fought." "In the Stranger People's Country."

Henry James. "An International Episode." "The Story of a Year." "The Lesson of the Master." "Life of Hawthorne," etc.

W. D. Howells. "Suburban Sketches." "Their Wedding Journey." "A Modern Instance." "The Quality of Mercy."

Joel Chandler Harris. "Nights with Uncle Remus." "Uncle Remus and his Friends." "Character Sketches." "The Old Bascom Place."

Lew Wallace. "Ben Hur."

Amelie Rives Chandler. "Virginia of Virginia." "A Brother to Dragons." "The Farrier Lass," etc.

Thomas W. Knox. "The Boy Travelers in Central Europe," etc.

Will M. Carleton. "Betsy and I." "Farm Legends," etc.

Francis Bret Harte. "The Luck of Roaring Camp." "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." "The Heathen Chinee."

F. D. Strygley. "Seventy Years in Dixie."

Edward Eggleston. "The Graysens." "The Hoosier Schoolmaster."

Lafcadio Hearn. "Yonma." "Chita; or Lost Island."

Georgé W. Cable. "Old Creole Days." "The Grandissimes."

Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett. "Through One Administration." "Louisiana." "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "Sara Crewe." "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston. "Beechenbrook." "Old Song and New." "A Handful of Monographs." "Colonial Ballads," etc.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. "A Golden Gossip." "We Girls." "Real Folks," etc.

Theodore Child, died 1892. "The Spanish American Republics." "Up the Parana River." "The Praise of Paris." "The Desire of Beauty," etc.

Edward Bellamy. "Looking Backward."

George William Curtis, died August 31, 1892. "Prue and I." Other Essays from the Easy Chair, etc.

E. P. Roe, died 1888. "From Jest to Earnest." "Barriers Burned Away," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1885—1889.

1885. Dedication of the Washington Monument at Washington, February 21st. Death of U. S. Grant, G. B. McClellan, W. S. Hancock, John A. Logan, Vice-President T. A. Hendricks.
1886. Charleston earthquakes. Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding entry of Chinese laborers into United States for twenty years. Death of H. Seymour, S. J. Tilden. Presidential succession settled.
1887. Disputes concerning fisheries.
1888. Chief Justice M. R. Waite died. Roscoe Conkling died.
- Siege of Khartoum and death of Gordon. Louis Riel, leader of the rebellion in Canada, captured.
- France assuming a protectorate of Madagascar. English add Burma to their East India possessions.
- Jenny Lind died. Mrs. Mulock-Craig died.
- Accession of William II of Germany, March 9th. Disastrous inundation of Yellow River, China.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837-1903.

Prime Ministers.

William E. Gladstone, February 6, 1886.
Marquis of Salisbury, August 3, 1886.

FRANCE.

President.

M. F. Sadi Carnot, 1887—.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

When Grover Cleveland reinstated the Democratic party in the White House after twenty-four years absence, he strengthened his hands with a wisely chosen and able body of Cabinet advisers. His party was committed to civil-service reform, and from a boy he himself had won his way by "courage and honesty." He needed it all to settle the usual rabble of office-seekers, and the criticism that he was carrying favor with Republicans for the next election was proof positive of his faithfulness to his principles. The most important subjects before Congress during this administration were the Tariff, the Dependent Pension Bill, and the Interstate Commerce Bill. With regard to the tariff nothing of consequence could be done on account of the Republican strength in the Congress. Even his plea for a reform of the revenue system was defeated. It seems unfortunate that this diversity of interest between the manufacturing and the agricultural sections of the country should be keeping up the dividing-line between North and South. However, the difficulty may settle itself before very long, as the South seems to be finding out she can do her own manufacturing. The Dependent Pension Bill provided that any regularly enlisted, honorably discharged soldier of the United States army during the Civil War, who was for any reason dependent on others for support, should receive a pension. This Cleveland vetoed; but the Interstate Commerce Bill passed. Another act of Congress of national importance was the addition to the Cabinet of the Department of Agriculture. A fresh outbreak of the labor disturbances in 1886 caused great uneasiness, showing a growth rather than diminution of the evil, an increasing jealousy and want of confidence between the two parties to production, the laborer and the capitalist; and so long as the latter lends himself to selfish monopolies, and the former to the guidance of anarchical leaders, it is hard to see how the breach is to be mended. During the summer of that same year one of the most terrific earthquakes ever known convulsed the city of Charleston, S. C., the shocks continuing with diminishing force for several weeks.

1889—1893.

UNITED STATES HISTORY THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATION OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, O., VICE-PRES. L. P. MORTON, VT.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, Maine.
 Secretary of Treasury—William Windom, Minnesota.
 Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, Vermont.
 Secretary of Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, New York.
 Secretary of Interior—John W. Noble, Missouri.
 Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin.
 Postmaster-General—John Wannamaker, Pennsylvania.
 Attorney-General—W. H. H. Miller, Indiana.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, 1888—

WRITERS OF UNITED STATES.

Charles Dudley Warner. "A Little Journey in the World." "Our Italy."
 "In the Levant," etc.
 Thomas Bailey Aldrich. "Story of a Bad Boy." "Marjorie Daw."
 Thomas Nelson Page. "On Newfound River." "In Ole Virginia."
 James Whitcomb Riley. "Afterwhiles." "The Flying Islands of the Night."
 "Old-fashioned Roses," etc.
 John Lord. "Beacon Lights of History."
 Francis Marion Crawford. "The Witch of Prague." "Khaled."
 Captain King. "The Colonel's Daughter." "Between the Lines," etc.
 Rose Nouchette Carey. "Wee Willie." "Not Like Other Girls."
 James Lane Allen. "John Gray." "Flute and Violin." "White Cowl," etc.
 Henry Watterson. "Oddities of Life in the South," etc.
 Francis Hopkinson Smith. "Colonel Carter of Cartersville." "Captain Joe."
 Constance Fenimore Woolson. "Ann." "In Cairo." "East Angels," etc.
 M. G. McClelland. "Oblivion." "Princess." "Madam Silva."
 Roland E. Robinson. "The Highway of War" (Vermont).
 T. C. De Leon. "Juny." "A Fair Blockade Breaker." "Creole and Puritan," etc.
 John Fiske. "The Critical Period of American History."
 Julia McGruder. "Across the Chasm." "A Magnificent Plebeian." "At Anchor."
 "Honored in the Breach," etc.
 Thomas A. Janvier. "The Uncle of an Angel." "San Antonio of the Gardens," etc.
 Mary E. Wilkies. "A New England Nun." "The Revolt of Mother."
 Grace King. "Tales of a Time and Place." "Sieur de Bienville." "Earthlings," etc.
 John Musick. "A Century Too Soon." "Columbic." "A Story of the Discovery of America," etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS, 1889—1893.

1889. The two Dakotas, Washington, and Montana admitted to the Union. Johnstown disaster. Ill feeling with Germany about Samoa. Jefferson Davis died.
1890. Idaho and Wyoming admitted to the Union.
1891. Trouble between the miners and convicts in Tennessee.
1892. Treaty signed by United States and Great Britain agreeing to refer Behring Sea Fisheries controversy to an international board of arbitration.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

Harrison's election brought the Republican party again into power, and they made good use of their opportunities to carry through as many as possible of their favorite measures. The Dependent Pension Bill, vetoed by Mr. Cleveland, was passed, and, judging by the drainage of the Treasury, the old soldiers ought to be pretty well provided for by this time, though in any thing so widely inclusive it must be that abuses creep in. The National Election or Force Bill was introduced on the plea that Republicans in the South (negroes) were intimidated in their voting, and provided for the direct supervision of the Federal Government in any locality where it should be asked for by fifty people. However, the right of this kind of interference had already been tested ten years before, when a like irregularity had been exposed in Massachusetts. It was at that time decided by the Senate Committee that "suffrage is under control of the States, not of the Federal Government, and any interference therewith must be corrected by the State in which it occurs." This decision notwithstanding to the contrary, there was a right hot fight over it, and some ugly speeches made on both sides, but the bill was lost. The Chinese Exclusion Bill, or Gerry Law, is thus far a matter of local concern in the Pacific States, but these States have strengthened their cause with so many prospective dangers for the country at large, that in the hurried debate the lawmakers apparently forgot to refresh their memory as to the existing treaties between the two countries, and have given occasion for some troublesome prickings of the national conscience. It looks as if we thought of Chinese wiser than we, when for the long centuries they strenuously held "China for the Chinese." The Sherman Act, providing for the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, was a great boon to the men who owned silver mines, and it was claimed that by thus keeping up the price of silver, and insuring the requisite quantity of this metal behind each Treasury note, the parity between gold and silver would thereby be maintained. Unfortunately there was no provision against the contingency which came before the close of the administration, and left an almost empty Treasury for the next, viz., the unexpected demand for payments in gold which had to be met.

Government of Japan changed from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional government. Revolution in Brazil. Stanley reached east coast of Africa.

Revolution in San Salvador and Argentine Confederation. End of Chilean civil war. Terrible earthquake in Japan. Riots and massacres in China.

General Porfirio Diaz proclaimed President of Mexico for four years more, beginning December 1, 1892. Centennial of French Revolution celebrated, September 22, 1892.

ENGLAND.

Victoria Queen, 1837—1893.

Prime Ministers.

Lord Salisbury, July, 1886—August, 1892.

William E. Gladstone, August, 1892—

FRANCE.

President.

M. F. Sadi Carnot, 1887—1893.

1893—

U. S. HISTORY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND, N. J., V.-PRES. ADLAI STEVENSON, KY.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, Illinois.
 Secretary of Treasury—John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.
 Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont, New York.
 Secretary of Navy—Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama.
 Secretary of Interior—Hoke Smith, Georgia.
 Secretary of Agriculture—J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska.
 Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissell, New York.
 Attorney-General—Richard Olney, Massachusetts.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, 1888—

A FEW MORE RECENT WRITERS.

Julian Ralph. "Our Great West." "On Canada's Frontier," etc.
 Katherine Pearson Woods. "Metzerott, Shoemaker." "The Mark of the Beast." "From Dusk to Dawn," etc.
 Horatio O. Ladd. "The Story of New Mexico."
 Frank R. Stockton. "The Lady or the Tiger." "House of Martha," etc.
 John Clark Ridpath. "History of United States."

SOME RECENT POETS.

Robert Burns Wilson. Edmund Clarence Stedman. Edith M. Thomas.
 Louise Chandler Moulton. Frank Dempster Sherman. Madison Cawein.
 Henry M. Stanton. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

NOTE.—We can not claim in so limited a space to have given all or even the best of the books that have been written, for where shall we find a standard of best in which all will agree! There is indeed such an embarrassment of riches that we could attempt nothing more than simply to dip into an ocean of good things, and offer to our friends what seemed to us a fair sample of what is being written and read.

MATTERS OF INTEREST BEFORE CONGRESS.

The financial depression, attributed by many to the Sherman Act, will demand first attention. Free coinage, silver standard, repeal of the Sherman Act, bimetallism, etc., are questions that will probably come before the extra session of Congress called for in August.

Hawaiian annexation is still an open question. The request for closer relations to the United States came from a provisional government, and just how far this expresses the wish of the people has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated, and no permanent move can be made in the matter until it is.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill stands before the public somewhat thus:

1868. Burlingame Treaty between United States and China:

Special provisions also stipulated for entire liberty of conscience and worship for Americans in China and Chinese in America; for joint efforts against the Coolie trade; for the enjoyment by Chinese in America and Americans in China of all rights in respect to travel and residence awarded to citizens of the most favored nations.

1880. In modification of the above:

Article I. Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of the Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, to endanger the good order of the said country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but not absolutely prohibit it.

Article II of same. Chinese subjects—teachers, students, merchants, etc.—and Chinese laborers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord.

Article IV of same. If such measures as enacted are found to work hardships upon the subjects of China, the Chinese Minister at Washington may bring the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will consider the subject with him.

1892. Chinese Exclusion Bill passed by Congress:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese person or persons, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise, as well as those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return as those who have never been here, or, having been here, have departed from the United States (save and excepting only the following classes, that is to say, such Chinese persons as may be duly accredited to the Government of the United States, as ministers plenipotentiary or other diplomatic representatives, consuls-general, consular and commercial agents, including other officers of the Chinese or other governments traveling on the business of the Government, with their body and household servants), to come to or within or to land at any port or place within the United States, whether for the purpose of transit or otherwise, excepting the classes hereinbefore specifically described and excepted, from and after the passage of this act, be and the same is hereby absolutely prohibited.

It is to be hoped leisure may be found in the near future to reshape the various treaties and acts in such way as will reconcile them one with the other, and with the requirements of international justice, without any sacrifice of the nation's real good.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.


Great Britain	Empress Victoria. Prime Minister Gladstone.
France	President Sadi Carnot. Prime Minister M. Charles Dupuy.
Germany	Emperor William III.
Spain	King Alfonso XIII.
Portugal.....	King Carlos I.
The Netherlands	Queen Wilhelmina (Regency).
Sweden and Norway..	King Oscar II.
Denmark.....	King Christian IX.
Russia.....	Czar Alexander III.
Switzerland.....	Dr. Charles Emmanuel Schenck elected President for one year, December 16, 1892.
Belgium	King Leopold II.
Greece	King George I.
Italy.....	King Humbert I.
Bulgaria	Prince Ferdinand.
Roumania	Prince Charles I.
Montenegro	Prince Nicholas.
Servia.....	King Alexander.
Austria and Hungary.	Emperor Franz Josef.

NOTE.


With the Cabinet officers the State given is that with which their public life was identified rather than the one in which they were born, where they were not the same. We deemed this more just, and it will doubtless prove more satisfactory. In a few cases we have made the same exception with reference to writers for similar reason. Otherwise the State given is the birthplace.







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